

JOURNALISM.

Dan Logan Gives a Practical Talk
at the Y. M. C. A.

A SKETCH OF NEWSPAPER
DEVELOPMENT.

Interesting Anecdotes of Newspaper
Men, Etc.

Mr. Dan Logan gave an interesting talk at the Y. M. C. A. Nov. 2d, on Journalism. The audience was much smaller than the merit of the lecture deserved, but still somewhat larger than usual.

Mr. Logan said he had heard this spoken of as a lecture; it was, however, no lecture, but merely a practical talk. He had not had time to arrange the matter with care, nor to give it literary finish. The classes of the association would perhaps best be served by the presentation of a few interesting facts:

1 — Mechanical Development. Without the great progress made in mechanical matters journalism would not be what it is today, with great papers like books published daily. The London Times with the news of the battle of Waterloo was a little sheet about the size of the Daily Bulletin and GAZETTE when they first started. The first press was the handpress. I have used that myself and with it a team an hour was considered fast. Next came the Isaac Adams' press. There are two now in the GAZETTE office and this is still very good for book work. But it was very inconvenient for newspaper work because an elaborate device with strings had to be used to separate the paper from the type. Then came the cylinder press, such as are now used in Honolulu. After this followed the double cylinder, then four, six, eight and I think ten cylinder presses. The speaker stated that he was four years in an office where an eight cylinder press was used. This was still not rapid enough, so stereotype plates, which could be made in a few minutes, were invented. Even that, however, was cumbersome and slow, so an inventive genius invented plates which were cast in a circle and the paper runs from a continuous roll (Webb press). This is one of the finest pieces of machinery one would like to see. No men are required to feed it—it feeds itself. A man goes around with an oil-can, and that is all. The paper unrolls from a roll a mile long, and the papers come out flying, folded and counted.

Pictures formerly had to be cut on wooden blocks and then stereotyped. There are much quicker processes now, some of them very cheap. The speaker predicted that there would be illustrated papers in Honolulu before long. This great mechanical development had made the business department of a paper of great importance. Without good management good writing would not make a paper pay. It was a great undertaking to dispose of such a vast mass of papers. Newsboys took them, and some great papers ran special trains to supply the country districts. Local papers could only compete with the metropolitan journals by devoting special attention to local matters and working up local news. The promotion of circulation was a business by itself. Persons with a special talent that way became widely known and their services were bid for by different journals, just like persons successful in raising church debts. Some of the brightest ornaments of journalism were in the business department and not famous by the pen. George W. Jones, the editor of the New York Times at the time of the great Tweed ring, obtained documents which contained complete disclosures and locked them in his safe. On the eve of publication he was offered \$1,000,000 to withhold them. He refused and was asked to name the sum he would take. He refused the temptation, published the matter, and the power of Tammany for the time was broken.

George W. Childs was another such man. He became one of the richest and best known as well as one of the kindest and most charitable men in America. The younger Bennett was another who did not write much. He made himself famous by sending, in conjunction with the London Telegraph, Stanley to Africa.

The staff of a large paper consists of the editor-in-chief, managing editor, city editor, telegraph editor, a corps of reporters and a host of others who hang around the office and are connected with it in one capacity or another. The editor-in-chief is generally the owner or controls the stock of the paper. He sometimes writes for the paper. The burden of the work falls on the managing editor. He does not control generally the policy of the paper, but he knows just what that policy is, and has to see that it is carried out in all the departments of the paper. The reporters are responsible to the city editor and he to the managing editor. The reportorial department is now considered the most important, and there is a school of newspaper men who think the editorial has had its day, but the speaker did not think so, especially when one considered the comment heard on what newspapers say. The managing editor sometimes writes editorials, but generally not. R. H. Dana was a case of one who was famous for his writing. The telegraph editor had to receive the telegrams at night, which was a great deal of work. The speaker had filled as a substitute the position of managing editor an occasional hour on a large daily, and had never had such a lively time before or since.

Reporters are not sent out at random, to buttonhole people and ask for an item. There was a thorough system. Certain districts were assigned to each reporter and he was expected to know every one in his district and everything going on there. The managing editor looked over the other papers in the morning and if he found news not reported in his paper an explanation was demanded. One or two failures cost the delinquent reporter his place. The great rush comes late at night, particularly when the paper is going to press. Invariably a large quantity was set up, which was thrown aside because there was no room for it. A reporter will rush to a fire, get covered with ashes, water from the engines, etc., write up a fervid account of a column or two, and then find it condensed into three lines in the morning. The corresponding system is of great importance. The correspondents are on such a footing that they can converse with all public men, and the public men generally wish to be on good terms with the correspondents. When special correspondents are sent there is always great rivalry. The speaker told some amusing stories of rivalries of newspaper men and their ingenious expedients to get reports. In one case a daily report was given of private meetings. The reporter had concealed himself in the garret and bored a hole in the ceiling, to which he applied his ear. Another reporter got on to the trick and bored another hole for himself, but the mortar fell on the head of someone below, which led to a discovery. The speaker gave a sketch of the development of the telegraph. In 1851 the New York Associated Press was formed. Out of this had grown the Associated Press, which furnished news to the whole world. It had leased 10,000 miles of wires, and over these furnished news at an average cost of 15c. per hundred words. It handled not far from 100,000 words daily, or from 50 to 70 columns of matter per day, nearly all of which was used by one paper or another. Cleveland's nomination at the St. Louis convention was posted on the bulletin boards in San Francisco two minutes after it was made; indeed, news of this kind was generally known in other cities before it was in the convention, as the reporters were skillful in tallying, and so knew the result in time to telegraph it before it was announced. One of Gladstone's great speeches a few years ago closed at 10 P. M. At 10 P. M. New York time ten columns were set in the New York papers.

In cases of storms when telegraph lines were down the news travels over one of the numerous other telegraphic circuits. Thus New York and Boston have telegraphed via Montreal, and Boston heard of the great blizzard at New York via London. In this connection the speaker stated that if a cable were laid from San Francisco to-morrow newspapers here would not be able to furnish any cable messages. This would be too costly to be possible with the present constituency of the papers. Of course, in case of a Presidential election or the death of Queen Victoria there would be a short message and even that would be of great value.

The proof reader has a position of great responsibility. He is answerable for the typographical correctness of the whole paper. The London Times is famous for its accuracy, and had offered \$25 to any of its employees who would discover any error. Yet it had more than once been detected in very bad errors.

It had been denied that journalism had any place in literature, yet the two were coming closer together every day. Literary finish could not fairly be expected when so much had to be written. A reporter wrote a thousand words where the author of a novel or other book wrote a hundred. Newspaper men in Honolulu had an especially large quantity to write. Whereas in other countries a reporter wrote a column, here he often wrote several, and in one case he knew of eight having been furnished in a single day. Many distinguished authors had graduated from journalism. Bret Harte, Mark Twain and others began by writing for the papers. Robert Louis Stevenson was a constant contributor, and even Howells was now doing so, though he had formerly considered it beneath his dignity. Wm. McKinley and Senator Ingalls, as well as other statesmen, could command almost any price as contributors to the press. He had been asked whether shorthand was necessary for a journalist. It was not. There were long hand reporters as well as short hand. But it was very useful—though difficult to attain proficiency in—not only for a reporter but for other purposes. If any of the members of the classes thought of selecting journalism as a profession, the speaker stated that he would be happy to converse privately with them on the subject. Journalism did not seem to attract many young men in Honolulu. Yet it was a promising profession for those who were fitted for it.

The speaker commented very briefly on the freedom of the Press, stating that it was too restrained in Honolulu, and closed with some humorous lines on that subject. The lecture was a very interesting and valuable one, and elicited warm applause. Owing to imperfect redaction of his material, which again was due to lack of time, Mr. Logan was compelled to omit some of his most suggestive points, as well as some amusing anecdotes. The next lecture of the course will be given by Mr. J. N. S. Williams on the subject of heat. Mr. English also announced that a class in chemistry would be formed.

W. G. Ashley is about to form a stock company to build the new hotel at Pearl City. About 2000 shares will be issued at \$10 a share. Mr. Ashley has issued a prospectus and will be pleased to forward them to anybody on application.

An Old Adage. THERE is an old adage: "What everybody says must be true." Henry Cook, of New Knoxville, Ohio, in a recent letter says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has taken well here. Everybody likes it on account of the immediate relief it gives." There is nothing like it to loosen and relieve a severe cold. For sale by all dealers.

BENSON SMITH & CO., Agents.

LATEST FROM THE VOL-
CANO.

A number of volcano visitors, including Mrs. Senator Stewart and Miss Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Hyman, Miss Hirschberg, Messrs. Morrell and Blue of the Pensacola, High, Scott, Walter Burridge, and C. A. Webster, returned Tuesday afternoon on the Hall, having enjoyed an exceptionally quiet passage down. All are enthusiastic over the accommodations afforded by the Volcano House and the general improvement in transportation arrangements. The volcano is reported to be in a fairly active condition, and is gradually rising to its old level of last March. It is estimated that the lake is now within four or five hundred feet of the top, and is perhaps a quarter of a mile in diameter at its widest point. Liquid lava and cakes of half-frozen crust are thrown, in the centre of the lake, to a height of twenty or thirty feet. If the lake continues to rise at its present rate, there will be an overflow in about seven or eight months.

The manufacturers of cut glass in the United States have taken a place in the front rank of producers of that article, while the French have gone to the rear. The Yankee production is now called for in preference to any other.

New Advertisements

EVERYBODY
EATS
CRACKERS.

Everybody eats crackers and consequently anything relating to their manufacture and sale is of general interest. There was a time in the history of the business when crackers were all about the same. One brand was just about as good as another and none of them were good enough to be any great temptation to a delicate stomach. That time has passed. It was a good many years ago. The crackers of the present generation are as different as day from night. There are good crackers and bad crackers; fresh crackers and stale crackers; and of the whole lot, stale crackers are the worst.

There are some grocers in the country who sell stale, unpalatable crackers because they can get them cheap and make a big profit on them. They think their customers don't know the difference and by and by, when their cracker trade is all gone, and they don't sell a box in a week, they look surprised and say: "Funny how people's tastes change. People don't care for crackers any more."

Don't they though? People don't care for stale, unwholesome crackers, that's true, but they do care for a cracker that is pure and fresh, and altogether delightful as an article of food.

The American Biscuit Co. has a manufacturing capacity of 800 barrels of flour daily. This enormous quantity it makes into a greater variety of goods than any other bakery in the United States of America, and yet is scarcely able to fill its orders. It is turning out more crackers to-day than it ever did before, and the trade is still growing. Why is it? It is simple enough. Their crackers are the best that are made. People who try them invariably want them again and the grocer who sells them always finds that they not only prove a good source of revenue to him, but make his store popular with the people.

American Crackers are made by skilled bakers, of the very purest and best materials obtainable. They are sent out of the factory fresh from the ovens, and are never rendered unwholesome and unpalatable as well by being stored in a warehouse a month or two waiting for orders. The orders are always waiting for the crackers. Always ask for

American Crackers. If you are not already familiar with them, try them and be convinced of the truth of all that has been said about them. You'll never regret it. Factory, Broadway and Battery Streets, San Francisco, Cal. [1882-4.]

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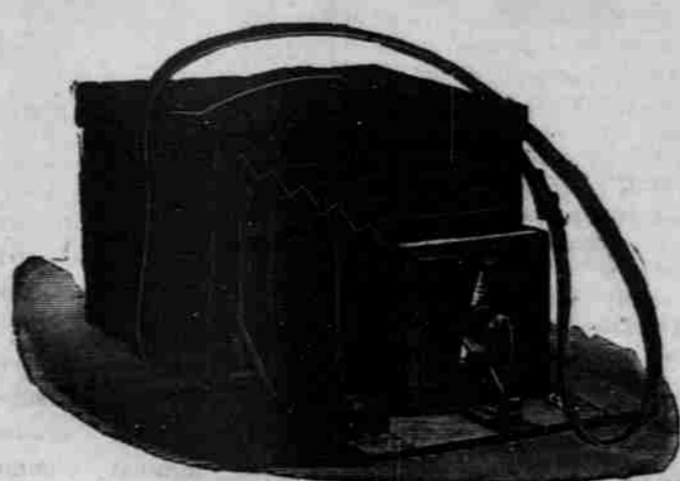
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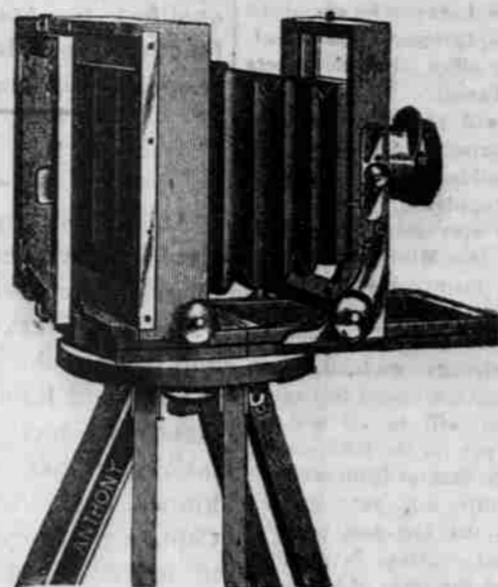
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Cuticura, the GREAT SKIN CURE (a Medicinal Jelly for external use), instantly allays itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of humors, sores, and dandruff, destroys Dead Skin and Fleas, heals Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, restores the Hair, and beautifies the Skin.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from Cuticura, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Eruptions, Prickly Heat, Rash, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

For Sale by all retail chemists and wholesale druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the world. CUTICURA, 50 cents per box, large boxes \$1.00; CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents; CUTICURA SHAMPOO, 15 cents; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, per bottle.

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